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By DON H. KROZIE.

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WESTBOUND.		P. M.
Passenger.	5:30
EASTBOUND.		A. M.
Passenger.	4:15
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2:00 p.m.	Summit.....	10:55 a.m.
3:10 p.m.	Bureau.....	9:50 a.m.
4:30 p.m.	Guthrie.....	8:54 a.m.
6:25 p.m.	Clifton.....Lv.	7:00 a.m.

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Congressman Toole of Montana, when speaking on the territorial admission bill, recited the woes of Montana in an eloquent manner, and his statement of facts applies to every territory as well as Montana. In telling what congress had done for Montana he said:

It has given us a system of courts inherently wrong, and which can never be made suitable to large communities.

It has regulated the number of our judges, grossly inadequate in every instance, resulting in the delay and in many cases the denial of justice. It has arbitrarily fixed the time when our local legislature must meet and adjourn, to our great damage and inconvenience.

It has denied us the authority to call an extra session of our legislature without the consent of the president, adding untold burdens to a dependent people. It has reserved the right to invalidate any law which our legislature may pass, thereby destroying that full faith and credit which our legislature ought to command.

It has bound us hand and foot by a law which restricts these growing and ambitious communities in the expenditure of money for public improvements.

It has declared what we shall teach in our public schools, and manifested a lack of confidence in us in other instances of legislation too numerous to mention.

It has attempted to stifle our industries by prohibiting us from selling our mining properties in foreign markets, thus laying upon us an embargo not borne by citizens of the states.

It has exempted a railroad and the improvements on its right of way for \$20 miles from taxation, furnishing another evidence of the gross inequality of citizenship in and out of the territory.

It has withheld from us our dower of lands which belongs to our school funds, and refused to give us any kind of a supervision or control over it until we become a state, and then sets deliberately to work to prolong the time when that event shall happen.

It has professed to give us a representative in the lower house of congress, but denies to us a vote, the only element of representation which gives character or influence to a member.

It has left us without any kind of representation in the senate, and remits us to the beggerly methods of the lobbyist.

It has imposed on us with an iron hand the obligations and burdens of citizenship, while it withholds its corresponding benefits by steadily denying to us participation in the framing of legislation and the right of suffrage in national legislation.

It has refused to appropriate the salaries provided by law for the hungry officials whom it has been pleased to send us and compels them to accept a meagre sum in full compensation, notwithstanding an overflowing treasury.

It has refused to appropriate sufficient money to extend the public surveys in the territories, but has doled out annually its dribbles, which have oftentimes been covered back into the treasury, leaving our boundaries undefined and our titles insecure.

It has failed to cause to be surveyed, selected and conveyed to the grantees the lands falling within railroad grants within the territory, as required by law, whereby millions of acres of land owned by rich corporations have escaped taxation.

It has persistently refused to pass laws by which the timber or timber lands in the territories, except Washington, may be leased or purchased, professing, however, to give the right to actual settlers to cut and remove the same for domestic purposes, while it has hedged in this privilege with an odious and impracticable system of rules and regulations which has resulted in harassing our citizens with expensive civil and criminal proceedings, based wholly on the ex-parte statements of a crouching and obsequious special agent or spy, who has been taught to believe that his term of office will be measured by the extent of his activity in stirring up strife.

It has by the organization of these territories invited the settlement and occupancy of the frontier, upon the promise and obligation that our personal property should be protected against depredations by hostile Indians. These promises have been honored more in the breach than in the observance. The history of our early settlement is red with the blood of the pioneers who blazed the trails of civilization in these remote lands by the lurid light of their burning homes, which went down in ashes before the merciless savage. Millions of dollars of unpaid claims, milled by age and growing out of these atrocities, are piled up, while the heroes of these troublous times, overcome with the weight of years and no longer able to conquer their feelings, have gone to join the silent majority, leaving destitute widows and orphans to keep alive before congress the memory of their trials and tribulations. Verily, the cruelty of congress cuts as deeply as the scalping knife.

It has suffered to be fastened upon us the odious system of carpet-bag rule and domination which seems to inhere in the territorial form of government. The administration of President Garfield and the pres-

ent administration were alike bound by party platforms to relieve us from this obnoxious system, but both have failed. We know our capacity for local self-government. We remember that "reading hither a swarm of officials," etc., was one of the causes which lead to our declaration of independence. From that day to this carpet-baggers have been odious, and their presence among us is and ever will be as poisonous and destructive to good government as the insidious growth of communism.

Tradition tells us that the wise men all came from the East, and so our republican friends, unwilling to depart from the teachings of the past, determined that history should repeat itself, and proceeded to treat us in their own good time to a fine assortment of political duds. Some of these hobnobbers, who were too frail to stand transplanting to a northern climate, soon gave up their commissions and returned to the genial influences of their own civilization. Others, holding religiously to the doctrine that a federal officer should neither die nor resign, stayed with us, became acclimated, and promise in years to come to develop into tolerably good and useful citizens. But under democratic supremacy we find that quite an invasion has been made on what was supposed to be an inflexible fact. Instead of the wise men coming from the East, we now learn that they came from the South.

Kentucky furnished us a governor, Tennessee a chief justice, Louisiana an associate justice and a surveyor general, Texas an associate justice, and Mississippi, Maryland and Tennessee each an Indian agent. Be it far from me to reflect upon the integrity of any gentleman sent to us by the administration, or by implication to reflect upon the section whence he came. These considerations do not disturb or annoy us. The insinuation of office consequent upon these alien appointments, and the lack of confidence thereby manifested in us constitute the gravamen of the affront.

Time, instead of healing, simply intensifies it. Nearly every day added to the score of time brings some new appointment from abroad, thus adding insult to injury. Ages of forgiveness cannot condone it, and Statehood alone can prevent its recurrence.

Hereditary.

My father died of Cancer, and the same trouble developed near my right eye in 1883. It was at first a strawberry color, but changed to purple, and grew to the size of a partridge egg. My right eye became much inflamed, and the dreadful disease was rapidly wasting my life away. I used quite a number of remedies but without benefit. At this crisis I began taking Swift's Specific. The improvement was apparent in a few days, and I continued to use it until the cancer was entirely gone and my health fully restored, and I know that S. S. S. alone did it, because I left off all other treatment. It saved me from this hereditary cancer, which went away over two years ago and left not a sign, and I owe my life, under Providence, to S. S. S. Mrs. LAURA E. DREHAK, Dawson, Ga., Sept. 20, 1888.

During the early part of the past spring (1888) my body was covered with boils. At one time more than fifty were counted on my body and limbs. My face was not exempt from the painful trouble. The usual remedies would do me no good. Just why I began taking S. S. S. I do not know but almost immediately I began to improve. I took nearly three bottles, and found myself entirely well. It was your medicine which effected the cure when everything else had failed. Yours truly, J. H. FORDHAM.

Staunton, Va., Aug 1, 1888.

Boils.

ANNVILLE, S. C. Oct. 20, 1888. I was the victim for five or six years of the worst boils that I ever saw, which the doctors failed to cure. I began S. S. S., and in a short time the poison was driven out of my system, and not a sign of boils or any other blood trouble has returned. I recommend S. S. S. to everybody.

Swift's Specific is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the only medicine which has ever cured blood poison, scurf, blood humors and kindred diseases. Send for our books on blood and skin diseases, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Black Range: About \$5,000 worth of sulphides were shipped from the Black Range Lixivation works this week. This shipment will give the company good returns over and above all expenses of the late run. Of late there has been several needed improvements added to the works, and several new tanks will soon be placed in the leaching department, all of which will add greatly to the capacity of the mill and render leaching and extracting more expeditious. The sulphides produced by these works are shipped to New York and New Jersey as a much better price is obtained there than at other points. It is the intention of the company to soon make regular weekly shipments. Indeed it looks as though the Russell process, when in the hands of an efficient manager, is a good and reliable process for this camp.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Various Items of News Gathered from Our Exchanges and other Sources.

Tucson Citizen: The wheat planted on the mesa as an experiment during the continued wet weather about six weeks ago gives promise of reaching perfect maturity and yielding a good crop. Mr. Siewer who has eight acres planted says the ground now has absorbed a sufficient amount of water to make a crop sure and he is feeling good over it.

El Correo de la Tarde, Mazatlan: Lorenzo Cabada writes from Altisco that while visiting a pueblo in that district he saw an immense animal flying through the air that measured four "rentas," whose wings were of great size, and in the center of which there was a whitish cone. In its passage the noise made by its wings resembled thunder. The monster appeared to have come from Popocatepetl.

New Mexican: Wm. Carson, well and favorably known here as the son of the famous scout, Kit, died at his home in Fort Garland, on Saturday last under most peculiar circumstances. On Friday he went into his stable and as he passed a stall one of the horses kicked at him striking his revolver in the scabbard, which was discharged, the ball entering the thick part of the thigh, ranging down and lodged near the knee joint. Dr. Gale of Alamosa was called and probed for the ball, which he found had passed through the knee joint, lodging in the bones below the knee, where it would be difficult to extract it. Owing to the bad condition of Carson's system the doctor expressed doubts as to his recovery. He decided, however, to return the next day and amputate the limb, if the man was able to stand the operation. Within half an hour after the doctor's departure, however, Carson died. He leaves a wife and four children.

Poison Idea: Every one should see that lion skin, measuring eight feet from tip to tip. It was killed near Briggs cañon by Jose Higinio Rinal, and is now on exhibition at Drew & Phillips.

The Arizona legislature has passed and the governor has signed the bill removing the capital from Prescott to Phoenix. The legislature adjourned last Monday to meet at Phoenix next Thursday.

Virginia Enterprise: The Gold and Curry boys who are running cars on top have quite a grade to run on from the works to the dump. They have brakes on their cars and ride down at a good jog, but often it is difficult to restrain the car by applying an iron brake against an iron wheel. To give more power to the brake they have used sand, which worked pretty well, but Joe Blakely, day before yesterday, tried to improve upon sand, and stealing Zimmer's resin he applied it liberally to the brake of his coach. Gathering an audience around him, to see how it worked, he set sail for the dump. The iron heating melted the resin and made a fine lubricating oil, and Joe sailed like a shot. He struck the stopping post and the car stopped and immediately changed its shape, and Joe went on down the dump like a mass of pork. The audience brought the pieces to town and had them carefully sewed together, and hopes are entertained that Joe will be himself again in time to accept a deputyship.

Silver Belt: The productiveness of the lands of the Salt River valley and adjacent thereto in Gila county is phenomenal and some of the results obtained by thorough cultivation would hardly be credited in the less favored sections of the east. J. C. Norion is one of our most successful farmers. Last season one of his principal crops was potatoes, and he succeeded in producing two crops from the same land. His first planting in March produced four tons to the acre, and from the second planting in August he realized three tons per acre. If there is any spot in the country that can beat that record we would like to hear of it.

A soldiers' monument has been erected in the Rulon cemetery by Sedgwick post No. 5.

Prof. Powell recommends to congress that the first experimental reservoirs for testing the merits of irrigation be constructed along the Jemez river in Bernalillo county.

The Santa Fe road has taken off its collectors and the conductors again juggle the ticket punch.

Socorro Times: The snow fall in the mountains and generally over the territory is unusually large this winter. This portends an increased water supply and a generation of moisture that will probably also increase the rainfall next summer, a fact which means much for the grazing, agricultural and other interests of New Mexico. In many parts of the territory the snow has piled many feet deep and each additional storm now adds to its volume.

When suffering from throat or lung troubles, take only such medicine as has been proved worthy of confidence. Such a remedy as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a specific for sudden colds, and invaluable in all forms of pulmonary complaints. Sold by druggists. Price \$1.

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